



FRUITING BRANCH OF A NEW DISEASE-RESISTANT CHINQUAPIN FROM CHINA.
(*CASTANEA SEQUINII* DODE, S. P. I. No. 45949.)

Three important facts have been established in regard to the chestnut bark disease: First, that all species of *Castanea* are not equally susceptible to the fungus; second, that hybrids between the different species are fertile; and, third, that the factor which produces immunity, whatever that is, appears to be heritable and by breeding and selection can be incorporated with other characters such as size and quality of the nut, size of the tree, etc. This Chinese chinquapin, occurring near Ichang, is a shrubby species, occasionally growing to 40 feet in height. Frank N. Meyer, who discovered the chestnut bark fungus, *Endothia parasitica*, in China, reports this species as apparently totally resistant to the disease. It grows well on barren mountain slopes but appears to be more moisture loving than the chestnut, *Castanea mollissima*. Introduced primarily for breeding purposes. (Photographed by Frank N. Meyer, Tzewishsien, Shensi, China, September 1, 1914; P12248FS.)